FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1836. NO. 1002.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Glass, China and Crockery, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Also, a general assortment of SADDLERY.

His terms will be liberal as to time and prices. He solicits a call from customers and those wishing to purchase.

P. S. Cotton Bagging, Iron and Rope.

WILLIAM S LATTA.

August 11. 1 6w

SELLING OFF
At Reduced Prices.

THE Subscribers intending to change their business in this place, would call the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally to their extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE and CUTLERY, HATS, SADDLERY, &c. &c.

Which they are now offering at reduced prices The assortment is very general, and will be found to contain as great a variety as can be obtained in this market The Stock has been laid in much lower than they can be purchased at this time (in consequence of the great advance in the North ern market,) offering an opportunity to country Merchants of laying in their Fall Stock much lower than ever before offered in this market.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, August 10, 1836. 1tf

New Goods.

Perfumery, Soaps, Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, &c.

JOSEPH HOSTLER has just received from New York, a variety of the above articles, of the very best qualities, which he will sell on reasonable terms He invites the public to call and examine. The following are among the articles:

SOAPS.—Windsor, Treble Scented, Fine Rose, Otto of Rose, Fancy, Coloured Cream, Saponaceous Compound.
PERFUMERY —Bear's Oil, Macassar do, Cologne Water, Rose Water, French Lavender Florida Water, Eau de Meil, (for removing Freckles and Wrinkles)
STOCKS.—Bow Plaid Stocks, Satin & Bombazine, Plain cut Velvet do.
Linen Bosoms.
Linen and Corded Collars.
Extra Fine Gum Elastic and Cotton Suspenders.
Scotch and Maccoboy Snuff
Best Razors and Straps.
Tooth, Hair and Clothes Brushes.
Dressing Combs, new kind.
Ladies' Curls,
Wigs, &c.

☞ He continues to carry on the BARBERS' BUSINESS at the Shop in the Lafayette Hotel.

August 10, 1836. 1-3w

The Subscriber

OFFERS for sale that valuable PLANTATION, situated on the East side of Cape Fear river, 8 miles above Fayetteville, containing 300 acres, justly considered the most valuable tract in the County. All persons desirous of purchasing will do well to come and examine for themselves.

THOMAS ASHE.

August 9, 1836. 1tf.

State of North Carolina,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1836.

William Pickett, Sen. vs. Admr. of Benj. Padgett, dec'd. } Scire Facias against Heirs

IT appearing to the Court that Cray Padgett, one of the heirs, is not an inhabitant of this State, ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Cray Padgett to appear at our next Court to be held for the County on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to shew cause, if any he can, why the plaintiff should not have his judgment against the Lands of the Intestate; or the same will be condemned for the plaintiff's use, and execution issue accordingly.

(*True Copy from the Minutes.*)

Test, JERE PEARSALL, *C. S C*

$20 Reward.

ESCAPED from my custody on the 26th of July, WRITE JACKSON, committed to the Jail of this County. Said Jackson is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, spare built, fair skin, red complection, blue eyes, dark hair, and his fore teeth laps. I will give the above reward for the delivery of said Jackson to me, twenty five miles from Fayetteville, on the Tarborough Stage Road, Sampson County, North Carolina, or TEN DOLLARS if confined in any Jail within the State.

SAMSON D. JACKSON, *Constable.*

August 10, 1836 1tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from Thos. E. Ellis, of Wilcox County, Alabama, a negro man named SIMON, about 25 years of age, rather stout and chunky, copper colour, formerly the property of Jonathan Jessop, of Fayetteville, N. C. He is supposed to be in the neighborhood of this place, as he has been seen both in town and in the country, several times during the last two or three months. The above reward will be paid on his apprehension and delivery to the subscriber at the Jail in Fayetteville.

NEILL JOHNSON, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, N. C. July 25. 99-tf.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY
Of Seasonable GOODS.

THE Subscriber is just receiving the following GOODS:—

15 Hhds. St Croix and Porto Rico Sugar,
5 bbls Loaf and Lump do.
75 bags Rio, Cuba and Java Coffee,
5 boxes and 5 cases superior family Tea,
50 casks Lime,
20 bbls. Whiskey and Brandy,
1 dozen thickest Mill Saws ever offered here,
20 pieces Negro Blankets,
30 pieces Red do best quality.

The above is an addition to his usual heavy stock, and will by the first of next week, receive his usual Fall and Winter supply of Goods.

Country Merchants and those coming to this market will do well to call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM S LATTA.

August 3, 1836. 1000 4w

Five Cents Reward.

ABSCONDED from the Subscriber, on the 19th ult. a bound boy named Absalom Revels.—He is a very bright mulatto, about 14 years of age. All persons are cautioned against harboring him. The above reward, and no thanks, will be given for his delivery to me, but no expenses paid.

DAVID SHAW.

Fayetteville, August 4.

NEW BOOKS.

LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS, new edition; Spain Revisited; Constantinople and Athens, by W Colton; Ups and Downs, by a distressed gentleman; Actress of Padua; Hebrew Wife; Walsh's Didactics; Indian Character; Nimrod's Hunting Tour; Whale Fishery; Shipwrecks and Disasters; Temperance Tales; Dr Hawks' History of the Church; Nevin's Practical Thoughts; Missionary Remains; Ministry we need; Eddy's Addresses to the Young; Military Tactics; Ewell's Medical Companion; Magendie's Formulary; New Piano Music; Boxes Paints; Paper; Slates, &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 15, 1836.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves together in the practice of the Law, tender their services to the public. They will attend the Circuit Courts of Gibson, Lauderdale, Fayette, Tipton and Haywood Counties, and do a Collection business throughout the Western District of Tennessee.

WILLIAM B GROVE.
JOHN B ASHE.

Brownsville, Haywood County, Tenn 1000-tf

New Stock.

THE Subscriber intends leaving in a day or two for New York, and shall purchase for this market, a very large and general assortment of Goods; comprising all the leading articles usually kept for the Country Trade; all of which will be sold for Cash, or on Credit, at very low prices. He hopes his former customers and friends, will call and examine for themselves CASH will be given for COTTON and liberal prices paid.

Now on hand and for sale,

40,000 Lbs Superior Bacon *all sides,*
1000 ps. heavy Hemp Bagging,
107 hhds St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugars,
50 casks Thomastown Lime,
10 bbls Linseed Oil,
100 kegs White Lead No 1,
33 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails assorted,
20 bags Rio Coffee,
3 tierces Rice,
40 boxes Window Glass,
2 bbls. Spts Turpentine,
1 barrel Putty

AUGUSTUS P. LACOSTE.

Cheraw, July 29. 1000 5w

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Col. Thoroughgood Pate, late of Richmond County, deceased, were granted to the Subscriber by the County Court of Richmond County, July Term, 1836 All persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same, are hereby notified to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

DUNCAN McLAURIN, *Adm'r.*

Richmond County, July 29. 1836. 1000-3w

Further Notice.

THE Subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, on Monday the 29th day of August next, at the late residence of Col. T. Pate, deceased, several very likely NEGROES, the stock of Cattle, Horses, Mules, Hogs, &c, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c on a credit of six months;—purchasers to give bond and approved security Sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.

D. McLAURIN, *Adm'r.*

Richmond County, July 29, 1836

Bishop Ives's Charge.

JUST RECEIVED, a few copies of the Charge delivered by Bishop Ives at the late Convention. ALSO,

Sketches of Switzerland, by Cooper, author of the Spy, &c.; Watkins Tottle, Life on the Lakes; Sea Port Town; Coleridge's Letters, &c.; Laws of Etiquette; Comstock on Silk Culture; Symington on the Atonement; Recollections of the House of Lords, &c. &c. E. J. HALE.

July 7, 1836.

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1836.

Absalom Myers, Ex'r. vs William Dismukes. } Original Attachment.

Norflet D Boggan summoned as Garnishee.

IN the above suit, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, William Dismukes, is an inhabitant of another State: it is *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for three months, that unless the said William Dismukes come forward. replevy, plead to issue, or demur, judgment final will be entered against him, at the next Term of this Court, and the amount of the plaintiff's demand will be condemned in the hands of the Garnishee.

WITNESS, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1836. [93] J. WHITE, *C. S. C.*

THE Rev. Dr. McPHEETERS, of Raleigh, will open a Female School on the 2d Monday of October next, in that large and commodious building known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, in the town of Fayetteville.

The Doctor's well known qualifications for instructing and governing youth, tested by long experience in conducting both male and female schools upon a large scale, with the most beneficial results, inspire the hope and belief that he will draw around him such a share of patronage as will ensure success to his enterprise. He will be assisted by able and accomplished Female Teachers; and will be the sole Proprietor of the Institution. He will, in due time, present to the public his plan and views on this subject.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
H POTTER,
S. COLTON,
C. McIVER,
J. M DOBBIN,
D ANDERSON, } *School Committee*

July 20, 1836. 98tf

Notice.

DRS. H & H. H. ROBINSON inform the public, that they have formed a copartnership for the practice of Medicine, and that prompt attention will we paid to calls or business at their Drug Store on Hay Street.

They are about receiving a supply of Medicines from New York, which will render their present Stock large and complete Among them will be found the usual articles of DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, which they pledge themselves to sell on as *reasonable* terms as can be bought elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 20 1836 98-8w.

Earthenware, China & Glass.
REMOVAL.
THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.

HAVE removed to No. 55, Nassau Street, New York (next door to Messrs Doremus, Suydam & Nixon) where they offer on sale, in the original package, or repacked to suit the country trade, a large and general assortment of

China, Glass and Earthenware,

Comprising many new and beautiful patterns, selected with great care by one of the partners now in England. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited.

THOMAS J BARROW & CO
No. 55, Nassau St, New York

New York, July 11, 1836. 98 11w

IMPORTANT
To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf

$100 Reward

I AM authorized by Alexander Townsend, of Carroll County, Miss., to say that the above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of his Negro man ALBERT, in any jail in North Carolina, so that he may get him again.—Albert was formerly the property of John Willis, of Bladen County, where he may be now lurking He has a father at Duncan McAlpin's, in Robeson; an uncle by the name of Harry Barnes, in the lower part of the same County; an uncle belonging to Judge Toomer, by the name of Solomon, in Wilmington, and relatives about Simon Willis's Mill, in Robeson.—There is no doubt but he visits all these places He is about six feet high, dark complected, 22 to 25 years of age. It is more than likely he is lurking about Judge Toomer's Rice farm

JNO W POWELL.

Leesville, Robeson, July 19 1836 98-3m

Dr. PRATT & Co's
Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thos. Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836.

FROM THE CINCINNATI WHIG, AUGUST 1.

Abolitionism.—It is doubtless recollected by our readers, that at the late Anti-abolition meeting in this city, a committee of highly respectable and influential gentlemen was appointed to wait upon James G. Birney, and his leading Abolition associates, for the purpose of remonstrating with them against the course they were pursuing, and by arguments and persuasion endeavor to induce them to stop the publication of their mischievous paper. In accordance with their instructions, the committee, through their chairman, addressed a note to Mr. Birney, desiring an interview. This was answered by a note from Birney, of rather an evasive character, but referring the committee to the Abolition Executive committee. Several notes were passed between the respective parties before an interview could be obtained. At length the parties met, and, after a long interchange of sentiments, the committee of the meeting found it utterly impracticable to accomplish any of the primary purposes for which the interview was sought. The committee then passed a resolution desiring the Abolitionists to give an explicit answer in writing, whether the Abolition paper would be discontinued or not. To this resolution the committee received the following response:

CINCINNATI, July 29, 1836.

Sir: Whilst we feel ourselves constrained altogether to decline complying with your request, as submitted last evening, *to discontinue the Philanthropist* we think it but just to ourselves, and respectful to our fellow-citizens generally, to offer a brief exposition of the reasons that persuade us to this course.

1 We decline complying, not so much from the fear that the particular cause in which our press is employed may be injured, but because compliance involves a tame surrender of the FREEDOM OF THE PRESS—THE RIGHT TO DISCUSS.

2. The Philanthropist is the acknowledged organ of some twelve thousand or more of our fellow-citizens of Ohio, who believe that slavery, as it exists in our country, is altogether incompatible with the permanency of her institutions; who believe that the *Slavery* of the *South* or the *Liberty* of the *North* must cease to exist; and who intend to do what in them lies to bring about a happy and peaceful termination of the former, and this as speedily as facts, and arguments, and appeals to the consciences and understandings of slaveholders can be made instrumental to effect it.

3 The Philanthropist is the only journal in this city or neighborhood through which these facts, and arguments and appeals can be lawfully addressed to the community It has been conducted with fairness and moderation, as may be abundantly proved by the acknowledgments of those who are opposed to its object. It has invited the slaveholders themselves to the use of its columns for the defence of slavery, and has given up to a republication of their arguments a large share of its space.

To discontinue such a paper, under existing circumstances, would be a tacit submission to the exorbitant demand of the South that *Slavery* shall never more be mentioned among us.

4. We decline complying with your request, because, if it has originated among our own citizens, it is an officious and unasked for intrusion on the business of others; if among the citizens of other States, it is an attempt at dictation as insolent and high-handed on their part, as a tame submission to it would be base and unmanly on ours.

5. We decline complying with your request—because we would not preclude ourselves and others from discussing in the most advantageous manner a subject which, by the acknowledgment of all, is of momentous consequence, and which is now occupying the mind of the whole nation.

6 We decline complying—because the demand is virtually the demand of slaveholders, who, having broken down all the safeguards of liberty in their own States, in order that slavery may be perpetuated, are now, for the fuller attainment of the same object, making the demand of us to follow their example.

With these reasons—to which many more might be added, did time permit—we leave the case with you; expressing, however, our firm conviction, should any disturbance of the peace occur, that you, gentlemen, must be deeply, if not almost entirely responsible for it, before the bar of sober and enlightened public opinion.

JAMES C. LUDLOW,
ISAAC COLBY,
WM. DONALDSON,
JAMES G. BIRNEY,
THOS. MAYLIN,
JOHN MELENDY,
C. DONALDSON,
GAMAL BAILEY,

Executive Committee O A. S. Society.

J. BURNET, Chairman, &c. Cincinnati.

Thereupon the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the committee:

Resolved, That the members of this committee reluctantly accepted the responsible trust committed to them with no other motive than the hope of being able to allay the excitement which they believed to exist, and to prevent the violence which they feared might be its result. That in discharging their duties they have used all the measures of persuasion and conciliation in their power. That their exertions have not been successful, the above correspondence will show. It only remains then, in pursuance of their instructions, to publish their proceedings and adjourn without day. But ere they do this, they owe it to themselves and those whom they represent, to express their utmost abhorrence of every thing like violence, and earnestly to implore their fellow-citizens to abstain therefrom.

NOTE.—John C. Wright, one of the committee, has been absent during all its proceedings, and Stephen Burrows, another member, declined acting.

JACOB BURNET,
JOSIAH LAWRENCE,
ROBERT BUCHANAN,
NICHOLAS LONGWORTH,
OLIVER M. SPENCER,
DAVID LORING,
DAVID T. DISNEY,
THOS. W. BAKEWELL,
JOHN P. FOOTE,
WM. GREENE,
WM. BURKE,
MORGAN NEVILLE,
TIMOTHY WALKER.

FROM THE SAME PAPER.

POSTSCRIPT.

About nine o'clock on Saturday evening, between four and five thousand people (as is supposed) had assembled round the publication office of the Abolition paper, edited by James G. Birney, and printed by A. Pugh, at the north-east corner of Main and Seventh streets. In a few moments the types and printing materials of that establishment were seen dashing out of the windows into the street, amid the cheers of the immense mass of people below. In a very short time the windows of the building, and every thing in the office, were completely demolished, and strewed about the streets. The printing press was broken to pieces, and the largest piece dragged through several of the principal streets, and then thrown into the river. Thus far, every thing was done in the most systematic order, and, as is believed, was tacitly countenanced by a very large number of our most respectable citizens. At this juncture, however, the names of Birney, Donaldson, Colby, &c. (all leading abolitionists,) were shouted by numerous voices, and immediately three or four hundred of the mob rushed to Birney's dwelling. The mob were well provided with tar and feathers. On arriving at Birney's house, the abolition editor was demanded; his son, a youth of about sixteen, came to the door, and assured the multitude that his father was not at home. It was soon satisfactorily ascertained that he had left the city in the stage for Hillsborough several hours previously. The mob then directed their course to the house of one of the Donaldsons, (the other residing in the country,) and demanded him to be delivered up to them. Some ladies came to the door, and pledged their word that Donaldson was not at home, and assured the multitude that no one but ladies were in the house. The mob immediately departed in search of, but did not succeed in finding him. It was afterwards ascertained that he had fled from the house a few minutes before the arrival of the mob, and had escaped through an alley or retired street to some unknown place.

The cry of "Church Alley" was now resounded through the mob. This is a place where a quantity of black and white men and women of infamous characters, reside, huddled promiscuously together in five or six small buildings. In a few minutes the inmates of these wretched brothels were turned into the streets, and the windows of the buildings, and every article which the buildings contained, destroyed and scattered to four winds of Heaven

Here, by the peaceable interference of several citizens, the progress of the mob was arrested, (as was supposed, finally,) every body, apparently, promising to disperse and go home.

An hour or two afterwards, two or three hundred again collected together and demolished the windows and all the furniture of six or seven small negro houses of bad character, on and near the corner of Columbia and Elm streets, in the part of the town commonly called the swamp. In the course of this attack a gun was fired from a window of one of the houses, and a young man by the name of Kinsey was severely shot in the hip and leg with large sized pigeon shot. The wound, we believe, is not considered very dangerous, though he was perforated with twenty odd shot.

The mob having accomplished all they intended, finally dispersed about three o'clock on Sunday morning.

Thus have the abolitionists brought upon our hitherto peaceful city a highly disreputable mob, which every good citizen and supporter of the laws cannot but lament and condemn. These continued scenes of violence and mobism must be arrested, and the laws sustained.

GREAT FRAUD AND FAILURE.

FROM THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Great Failure at Buffalo.—The news of the failure of Benjamin Rathbun, at Buffalo, which was received this morning, caused a very unusual sensation in Wall street.—His affairs have for months past been the subject of much speculation, and his notes, endorsed by some ten or twelve of the best names in that city, have been crowded upon the market at the enormous discount of three or four per cent. a month. They have served for the quotations of some of our neighbors in giving the condition of the money market. The credit of every body in Buffalo of course became deeply implicated, and it was said repeatedly, that, if 'Rathbun failed, all Buffalo must fail.'

Mr. Rathbun's business was enormously extended. In addition to large operations in real estate, in which he was constantly engaged, he was a contractor for erecting the great hotel, and many other buildings. In this line he had shops and establishments of his own for making bricks, and furnishing and working all sorts of materials for building. He had no less than four stores kept in his own name, three of which were one hundred and fifty feet deep, filled with valuable merchandise. He owned the line of stages from Buffalo to Batavia, and in fact almost all the lines running out of that city, and for this and other purposes owned six hundred horses. He employed twenty-eight clerks, and two thousand other persons in the various departments of his operations. His skill and enterprise, sustained by a large number of well known fortunate speculations, gave him a reputation for talents and wealth, by which, until now, he has been able to carry on these diversified and almost limitless operations. But he has failed at last. From statements which are as good as can be had in such a case, we are led to hope that the consequences will not be ruin on so broad a scale as had been anticipated, if indeed there is any ruin at all. At any rate, it does not appear that the citizens of Buffalo are likely to lose to any considerable extent. Mr. Rathbun, we understand, represented the whole amount of his debts at a million and a half of dollars, and on more than a million of his paper he acknowledged that he had forged the names of rich neighbors. On a particular occasion he procured L. F. Allen and eleven others to endorse three of his notes for 5,000 dollars each. The transaction was generally known in Buffalo. These notes, with the endorsements thereon, he multiplied at his pleasure, and the forgeries passed unsuspected, as, whenever a forged note was mentioned, it was taken for one of the well-known and genuine notes. This forged paper was sold in Wall street, in Canada, and wherever a market could be found for it.

To pay the million and a half of responsibilities, Mr. Rathbun exhibits a list of property which he has conveyed to assignees, valued at two millions and a half. Other persons value the list at two millions, or something under. If these statements are near the truth, it is to be hoped that the affair will not in the end prove seriously injurious to any one. Rathbun and a brother who is charged with having executed the forgeries, have fled to Canada. The following notice was issued at Buffalo on the first announcement of the catastrophe:

NOTICE.

For the purpose of preventing constant inquiries, and satisfying the just desires of the numerous persons interested, as well as to secure for their benefit all the property justly chargeable with their claims, we deem it proper to state and give notice to all whom it may concern, that BENJAMIN RATHBUN, of Buffalo, has made an assignment to us of all his estate, real and personal, of every name and nature, in trust for the payment of his debts, in the order specified in such deed of assignment, now on record in the Clerk's Office of the County of Erie.

Among those who are to be first paid, (after defraying the charges of executing the trust,) are "the clerks, mechanics, and daily laborers in his employ at Buffalo and Niagara Falls, the amounts that may be due to them respectively," and also "all persons residing in Buffalo, or in the counties of Erie, Niagara, and Chautauque, to whom he was indebted for building materials, horses, or other personal property purchased for the purpose of carrying on his business operations, such sums as he was indebted to them therefor;" with a numerous list of confidential creditors named in the trust deed.

HIRAM PRATT,
LEWIS F. ALLEN,
JOSEPH CLARY,
THOMAS C. LOVE
MILLARD FILMORE, } *Assignees.*

Dated BUFFALO, August 2, 1836.

BOSTON, AUG. 3.

The Rescue of the Slaves.—The outrage committed by the blacks on Monday in the forcible rescue of two female prisoners from a court of justice, has excited but one feeling of reprobation and indignation among our citizens. We learn that the prisoners, after having been hurried into a carriage, were driven rapidly over the mill-dam to Needham, where they took the railroad cars for Worcester. A gentleman informs us that he saw a party of blacks in the cars for Worcester, at Framingham, apparently in a high state of excitement; but he was, of course, ignorant of the transaction which had transpired in town. They have not been overtaken The question will naturally be asked how it was possible that such an outrage could be committed with impunity in open daylight; but when it is considered that the court-room was crowded chiefly with blacks, and that the plan for the rescue was preconcerted, and all arrangements aptly made, it will no longer be a matter of wonder. The court and the sheriff were taken by surprise, and all attempts to resist the impetuosity of the sable mob were ineffectual.—The doors were blocked up; and the egress of the officers of justice was, for a long while, forcibly prevented. Mounted men were, as speedily as possible, sent in pursuit; but they did not succeed in tracking the prisoners.

We shall have occasion to refer to this affair, and to the individuals concerned in it again It is one of the first triumphant entries of Judge Lynch into our city—one of his first successful attempts to turn aside the current of public justice. The white men and women who aided and abetted the blacks on this occasion are deeply culpable. We regard their conduct as in the highest degree disgraceful. However honest they may be in behalf of the cause they have espoused, they cannot hope to escape the abiding scorn of every intelligent friend of the laws of his country. That respectable females should have played a part in such a scene of violence and disorder is hardly credible.

Atlas.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LOWELL COURIER.

City of Louisville, (Ky.)—For the present, and perhaps many years to come, Louisville, Kentucky must be the "crack" city of the West. There is no place that has increased so much in wealth and population, which (as ascertained by a recent census) is upwards of 25,000, 4,000 of which are of the last year's growth. As regards style of architecture and ornamental taste, it is very little ahead of St. Louis, and a deal of a distance behind Cincinnati. It can boast of one thing, however—a new public house, called the "Galt"—with much reason and propriety. There is nothing of the kind west of the Alleghany mountains that begins to compare with it; and, for neatness, comfort, good fare, and good management, nothing east that excels it. The landlords informed me that they feed, on an average, three hundred individuals a day, and consume, diurnally, forty gallons or one hundred and sixty quarts of milk! which, costing 20 cents per gallon, makes an annual item of expense over $2000. Milk is not only abundant there, and drank almost to excess, but of an unusually nutritious creamy quality. It is this superabundance and nutritious quality of the milk, as I hold, rather than the climate and limestone water, that makes the Kentuckians such a huge, gigantic people.

I have said that the Louisvillians can boast of one thing—they can of two; the best public house in the West, and the tallest man in all christendom. They challenge, and well they may, not only this, but any other country to exhibit what they can—a youth 19 years of age, measuring 7 feet 6 inches in height: I have seen him, and without knowing his length, should judge it to be nearer 10 than 7 feet! I conversed with him, but with difficulty. Standing on the ground and conversing with a man in a steeple, or holding converse with the spirits of the clouds, is no easy matter. He informed me that at the age of 12, he was unusually small—and growing 3½ inches in the last year, he is sensible of being still on the increase. His patriotism who can doubt? He stands, or stood, when I saw him, a living monument of his country's greatness. He is not corpulent, but rather slender—hence he appears taller than he really is —"but really" he is tall enough, the Lord knows. Add, or rather *superadd* any thing to a man that has attained to any thing like his height, and inches appear almost like feet.

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LINES

On Josephine, Empress Dowager of France.

Imperial Lady—more exalted now,
Than when a diadem adorned thy brow;
A nobler trophy's due thy self-command,
Than won by kings, or conquerors of a land.
Heroic virtue nerved thy bleeding breast,
And wisdom's mandates, all thy acts impressed.
No sense of wrong, or injured pride, e'er moved,
Aught than a prayer, for him so fondly loved,
Thy cruel lord—who on Ambition's shrine,
Could sacrifice a love so true as thine;
The guiding star that o'er his pathway shone,
The light, and glory, of his polished throne.
Could aught that's great, or lovely, have availed,
No ill had reached thee, or thy peace assailed;
But beauty, worth, nor love combined may stay,
A tyrant's will, by passion borne away.
Presiding genius o'er that favoured land,
Whose every blessing owned thy fostering hand,
The liberal friend of science and of arts,
And by pursuasive virtue, gained all hearts;
And happy still, had'st thou joint sovereign reigned,
Imperial France might yet its rank maintained;
But thou, and thy good counsel, set aside,
No counterpoise opposed the Emperor's pride.
But onward in his proud career he rose,
While kings, and nations, sunk beneath his blows;
And deemed his sword but little yet had done,
While rival Empires still remained unwon.
As fiery comet sweeps o'er Heaven's broad arch,
Disastrous omens bearing on its march,
So unimpeded, swept his warlike band,
Dismay, and terror, spreading o'er the land.
Mosques, Temples, Palaces, and holy fane,
Alike, his sacrilegious hands profane;
'Till acts too daring, and presumption great,
Turned fortune's balance, and reversed his fate;
Emperors and kings in holy league combined,
His power to crush, the peace of States to bind;
Yet streams of blood were destined first to flow,
Nor tamely yielded to a triple foe.
No prowess singly dared his matchless arm;
Europe combined the conqueror to disarm;
Thus closed the drama mad ambition played,
And thus he fell, who many sceptres swayed.
His kind, his guardian angel, thou hadst been,
And laurels fair, was wont to aid him win.
Now o'er his fallen fortunes mourned apart;
The blow that crushed him broke thy generous heart.
First of thy sex, in fame's bright annals high,
No other may in glory with thee vie;
Who mindful of thy country's good alone,
Resigned thy love, thy honours, and thy throne.
Thy sufferings, Lady, and thy virtues bright,
Shall o'er thy memory shed a hallowed light;
Wreathed with Napoleon's, shall descend thy fame,
And long in story shine thy honoured name.

CLARA.

We beg our fair correspondent, "Clara," to accept our thanks for her several contributions, and hope she will continue them. The above is admirable.

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

THE CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN RAIL ROAD

This proposed improvement if finished, would command a greater amount of trade than any other channel of commerce in the State, and consequently would be the most profitable. If the trade of the Valley of the Yadkin, above the narrows, could be concentrated at one place, it would be much more important than it at present appears to be. Scattered in all directions, and much limited by the expense and labour of transportation, and diverging as it does to so many points, it seems to be but small at any one place, being divided to Lynchburg, Petersburg, Danville, Fayetteville, Cheraw, Camden and Columbia; and this is the fact with regard to the trade of the whole State, for it has always gone to Virginia and South Carolina, and assisted the growth of large cities in each, to the detriment of those within the State. This fact is evident to every observer, and need not be proved.—The result has been that enterprise seeks encouragement in other places; the tide of emigration has become strong to the South West; capital and industry going together; whilst our Legislature, too popular to be useful, have wasted their time in extravagant economy; instead of doing something for public benefit, economised on local matters, such as the election of Constables, which has like many other small things proved worse than useless. Paper Charters have been long enough tried to demonstrate their insufficiency, without being backed by something more substantial. Capital is scarce, and a work of such magnitude cannot be accomplished by individual contributions, as so many as are necessary could not be brought to concur in the details of so extensive an undertaking, and but few have sufficient knowledge and experience in such matters, as to give assurance of its being conducted in the best manner. It, therefore, appears necessary, that the Legislature should give an assurance that the end should be accomplished when the work is commenced, so as to draw individual enterprise into the measure, and form a nucleus round which united efforts could be collected. The profits of the proposed Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road would arise from several sources; it would concentrate the trade from the Valley of the Yadkin, the most fertile region in the State, considering its great extent. The articles of export are Cotton, Grain, Flour, Bacon, Tobacco, Whiskey, &c., all of which would be greatly increased if the cost of exportation was diminished. The imports are the ordinary Merchandize or Store Goods, to which would be added by decreased cost of carriage, Lime, Shingles, Tar, Fish, &c. But the increase in all the above enumerated articles of trade would be much greater if such road were extended westward to the Mountains, so as to intersect the intended Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road. For it appears by the map that Broad River, near Rutherford Court House, the line of that road, is 40 or 50 miles nearer Fayetteville than Charleston. The distance by the ordinary road from the narrows of the Yadkin to Rutherford Court House, is 120 miles, passing through Salisbury and Lincolnton; this extension, independent of the connexion with the proposed great Western Road, would proportionably increase the trade on the proposed Road.

For these reasons, it is believed that the proposed Road from the Cape Fear to the Yadkin, would be more profitable than any other in the State; beside the importance of establishing, and increasing a large and permanent market in the State, and the increased value of real estate to be expected therefrom, along its whole length.

It appears by an extract from the Lynchburg Virginian, published in the last number of the Watchman, that the Erie Canal in N. York, completed in 1825, at the price of near eight millions of dollars, has already paid its cost, and henceforth its immense revenue will flow into the State Treasury. This fact forms a strong argument in favor of the proposed road; for by concentrating the energies of the State for a few years on a scheme promising the greatest profits and utility, the like result may be confidently expected, and should it prove as favorable as the instance cited, and take longer to arrive at the same result, still it is worth the risk if it should take twenty instead of eleven years to double its capital; the greatest estates now known, have been accumulated by a slower progress, supposing them to have commenced from nothing. The proposed enterprize requires nothing more than the pledged credit of the State, without any wish of that credit being injured by such pledge.

X.

FROM THE WATCHMAN.

Mr. Editor:—The question now is between a Rail Road and *the* Rail Road. I am in favor of *the* Rail Road to Fayetteville. A decided majority of the people of Western Carolina will unite in this project. True, some are for a Rail Road to the Roanoke—some for one to Beaufort or old Topsail Inlet, and some for one to Charleston. But let any man take up the map of the State, consider its localities and products, and a small portion of common sense will induce him to give in his adhesion to Fayetteville—The scheme claiming the patronage of the Valley of the Yadkin above the Narrows, the Catawba, and the region to the West of them, is that which shall commence the road to Fayetteville, continue it to Salisbury, and as they may have the means, extend it to a junction with the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road, some where near the town of Rutherfordton. The most obvious recommendation of this Road to the patronage of the whole State is, that it is North Carolina solely and exclusively. It tends to make the State in interest one and indivisible. To all that exceedingly fertile region, watered by the Yadkin and its tributaries above the Narrows, and the Catawba above the Tuckasegee, it holds out the prospects of the finest possible market at the least expense. I say the finest market, because that is such, which will afford the largest nett price for produce of every description. No other place of termination of a road will compare with Fayetteville in this respect. Let the calculation be made in the most minute manner, and it can be demonstrated as a mathematical truth. Have you Corn to sell? Will it bear carriage to the Roanoke and there find a market? Is not that the great corn growing region? Are there any merchants to buy it when carried there? Do not the Roanoke large corn growers export their own corn? Is it not therefore like taking iron to the furnace: But some will say let us have the road to Charleston. There is one of the best markets for corn. The distance is from Salisbury 240 miles, and the lowest estimate on Rail Road transportation is at the rate of 25 cts. a hundred per hundred miles. The freight then of a bushel of corn to Charleston will be 30 cents, supposing that it should bring 60 at that market, the nett sale would be only 30 cts. per bushel. A price too low to justify the cultivation of it. The great mart of S. Carolina then is not the place, and still less is Beaufort, which is more distant by forty miles, without merchants and without a town. But how different with a Rail Road to Fayetteville—the freight upon a bushel of corn will be about 15 cents—thence to Wilmington 3½ cents, whence it can be shipped either to the North, the West Indies or elsewhere. For 16½ cents the farmer can with certainty estimate, that he can transport his corn to a shipping port, and all growers of the article for market, know that from 80 to 100 cents is what may be expected per bushel for it. A nett price in cash of from 43½ to 73½ cents can very fairly be expected to be realized by the farmer, and that too, without delay. It is a very moderate estimate which would assign 300,000 bushels of corn to Fayetteville annually by Rail Road communication to Salisbury. The quantity in market would forthwith interest merchants dealing in the article, and hence, would arise a course of trade most beneficial to the farmer.—The article of corn has been selected, because the region of country to be benefitted is peculiarly adapted to its growth, and in a short time, it would form the great staple of production. But the calculation made upon other things raised by the farmer, would be equally favorable to Fayetteville as our market town, in preference to any other. The attention of the public is invited to the most strict scrutiny in this matter, and it will result in a mathematical demonstration in favor of Fayetteville; always bearing in mind, that the great criterion of price consists in the value of the articles for exportation, either coastwise or to a foreign country. This subject may be further discussed, and it can be shown, that not only for the farmer, but for the value of the stock arising from the freight of produce, and the tolls from the conveyance of passengers, no scheme offers so fair a prospect of usefulness or of profit as does the one advocated.

YADKIN.

FROM THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

In these times of rail-road schemes, when the public mind seems to be operated upon by a sort of locomotive velocity, we hope the junction of the Catawba and Yadkin vallies with Fayetteville, will not be forgot amid the more magnificent projects which are daily the subject of conversation. By comparing bills of freight on the Cape Fear river, it will be found that our produce would be conveyed and goods returned for less, from and to Fayetteville, than either the towns of Cheraw or Camden. The only difficulty is the transportation hence to Fayetteville. Let that be reduced and we feel confident our farmers would immediately direct their trade to Fayetteville: Wilmington carrying on a large lumber trade with the West Indies, Sugar and Coffee may always be purchased there probably lower than any other port in the United States. This enables the merchants of Fayetteville to sell these articles lower than they are sold in either of her rivals before mentioned—So that not only would there be motives of State pride to lead the trade of the vallies of the Yadkin and Catawba to that place, but pecuniary interest would induce them to take the same course, were it not for the long and bad road intervening. Our exports now consist entirely of Cotton, not because we have not other articles of trade, but that is the only one that bears transportation. Corn, Flour, Oats, Hay, and a number of other articles, which it would be the interest of the farmer to sell, are either not raised or wasted on his farm because the cost of transportation renders them valueless. Our farmers too are beginning to discover that they cannot profitably cultivate cotton as extensively as has been done. It requires great labour, injures their lands, and is subject to great losses on account of the vicissitudes of our climate. The alternative is then presented to the farmer, either sell his slaves and live on the interest of his money or move to countries more suitable to the production of Cotton, or possessing more facilities in the transportation. In either event the wealth of the country is diminished, and North Carolina must sink lower in the scale unless there is found some redeeming spirit in her sons. Is that spirit wanting? We should judge not from the recent proceedings which have taken place in Salisbury and Fayetteville. In the former place a meeting was held on the 4th July, in which the subject of connecting that place with Fayetteville, by means of a rail road, was broached and discussed with that spirit and animation which is the forerunner of success in any undertaking. Fayetteville on her part has entered zealously into the project, having employed at her own expense, a competent surveyor. For the purpose of ascertaining the importance of the road to the country, measures have been taken to obtain the necessary statistical information, and an adjourned meeting is to be held in Salisbury on the 10th day of October next.

Our object in making the preceding remarks is not only to call the attention of the people generally to this subject, but to urge upon the people of Mecklenburg the necessity and propriety of their being represented in the meeting held in Salisbury. We trust she will not be backward in this matter, and will evince that interest which we know she feels in it, by appointing delegates to represent her in that meeting, where it is probable some important step will be taken to aid in accomplishing the desired object.

From a Tennessee paper we learn that the President, under the influence of some vague and unfounded suspicions of its connection with party politics, has expressed his decided opposition to the proposed Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road.—The Richmond Whig suggests that the suspicion and jealousy of the President have no other foundation than that Gen. Hayne was President of the Convention, and that Col. John Williams, Mr. Wickliffe and a great proportion of its distinguished members were Whigs!

If those who oppose the Administration of Gen. Jackson and the election of Martin Van Buren, are not only to be disqualified from office under the Government but to have all their attempts to promote the public welfare as private citizens frowned down by Executive influence we may well say, things have come to a fine pass.

Norfolk Herald.

Another section of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad has just been completed and brought into use. The road is now in operation from Richmond to within five miles of Bowling Green.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

A New mode of Draining Swamps, &c.—Mr. Jean Blanc, a modest, ingenious young Frenchman, on Thursday last exhibited an operative model at the intersection of North, Capitol and D street. North on Tiber creek, for draining swamps in the vicinity of running streams. The invention is beautiful but simple, and the experiment was completely satisfactory. He uses an artificial basin placed in the swamp to be drained considerably below the banks of the river, in this is placed a siphon, with its longer leg extending into the running stream, the weight of water in the longer leg, immersed in the running stream, draws out the water from the swamp, nor can the current be broken by the entrance of air till the whole is drained; because the running stream itself acts as a part of the long leg of the siphon. This discovery will be very important to the State of Louisiana in draining the low grounds along the banks of the Mississippi. Mr. B. will make another experiment this morning, at ten o'clock, in the running stream on Pennsylvania Avenue, near the capitol.

The above mentioned invention would be as important to the *Rice growing country*, as it could possibly be to the Planters on the Banks of the Mississippi. In draining our Inland Swamps, at critical periods, especially at the planting season, extensive tracts might be restored to cultivation which are now abandoned. And even on our *Tide Lands*, the *Siphon* might be advantageously used, both in draining and flowing, during the existence of extraordinary freshets or droughts. We hope to hear more of this invention. Will some of our Editorial friends at the North give us some further particulars? Will they explain to us the construction of the instrument, and especially its length and weight, and the cost of construction—but more especially *the quantity of water it can discharge in a given time?* These particulars will be highly interesting to our Southern Planters.

Charleston Mercury.

Cherokees.—We were misinformed in relation to the hostile movements of the Cherokees, alluded to in our paper of last week. The country, *we are now informed*, remains quiet.—*Columbus Herald.*

The United States Telegraph states, that the sales of public lands in the month of June, amounted to very near *Four Millions*. This was the estimated amount by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the whole year.

Slander.—The Times has the following piece of sound common sense. Would that people would not only admire it in the closet, but remember it in the world when they hear their neighbours abused: "It is a poor soul that cannot bear slander. No decent man can get along without it—at least none that are actively engaged in the struggle of business life. Having a bad fellow in your employment and discharge him, he goes round and slanders you—let your conduct be such as to create the envy of another, he goes round and slanders you. In fine as we said before, we would not give a cent for a person that is not slandered; it shows that he is either a milksop or a fool. No, no—earn a bad name from a bad fellow (and you can easily do so by correct conduct,) it is the only way to prove that you are entitled to a good one.

MR. VAN BUREN AND THE LOCO FOCOS.

It will be remembered by our readers that a short time since the "Anti-monopoly party" of the city of New York, (generally known by the title of "Loco Focos") addressed letters to Mr. Van Buren and Col. R. M. Johnson, desiring an explicit reply to the queries therein propounded. Col. Johnson frankly responded to their interrogatories, and gave his political and moral creed. Not so with Mr. Van Buren. The little magician was placed in an awkward dilemma,—he feared to offend the "Loco Focos," because he knew they comprised a strong and influential party in the city, especially among the class from which he expected his principal support; but he also knew their doctrines were unpalatable to the taste of a large majority of the respectable citizens of the "great Emporium." To relieve himself from the embarrassment of his situation he has endeavoured, for the thirty-ninth time, to play his game of "non-committal." But cunning for once overshot its mark.

After the receipt of the letters from the Candidates for the first and the second offices in the gift of the people, "the Anti-Monopoly party" held a Convention, and in the following resolutions expressed a just spirit of contempt for the intriguing politician, who either had no political principles or feared to express them. We ask the people of the South to notice the language of the resolution, which whilst condemning his course on that occasion, describes the general character and tenor of his life.

"Your convention acknowledges with *the highest gratification* that the communication which has been received from Richard M. Johnson, and already published, is in full accordance with our declaration of principles, of which it is an able and happily expressed exposition. *The frank and unlimited avowal of his political tenets is alike honorable to him as a democrat, a patriot, and a man*

"But the same encomiums *cannot be justly applied to the answer received from the candidate for the Presidency*, Martin Van Buren, and which has also been published. It is *evasive, unsatisfactory, and unworthy of a great statesman.* The world, however, will judge of the motives which dictate it."

Another Sign!—The Hon. *John Pope* has declined running as an Elector on the Van Buren and Johnson ticket. *Jesse Abell*, of Marion County, has been nominated by the Van Buren Central Committee to supply the vacancy. The Louisville Journal states that Governor Pope says that Van Buren ought to have been hanged for his agency in the removal of the deposites.

Kentucky Observer.

Among the numerous edifices which Mr. Rathbun, whose failure we noticed on Wednesday, had commenced, was a magnificent Hotel at Niagara Falls, the front of which was 174 feet, and 190 feet deep—four stories high, 60 feet to the top of the cornice, and 125 feet to the top of the dome. A colonnade fourteen feet wide would surround the entire building.

FROM THE COLUMBUS HERALD.

VAN BUREN'S VOTES.

In 1820, Van Buren voted that Congress had the Constitutional power to abolish slavery in the Territories, and instructed the New York Senators in Congress to vote against the admission of Missouri.

In 1836, he says that Congress has the Constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

In 1821, he voted to give to free negroes the right of suffrage.

In 1832, he voted in favor of restricting the introduction of slaves into Florida.

In 1824, he voted for the Tariff.

In 1828, he voted for the Tariff Bill of that year, commonly called The Bill of Abominations, after promising the Southern members to vote against it.

He voted for the erection of toll gates, to be kept by Federal toll gatherers—a measure directly at war with State Rights.

In 1828, he voted *four times in one session*, against the bill to graduate the price of the public lands, to make donations to actual settlers and to cede the refuse lands to the States in which they lie.

In the same year, he voted against the bill extending the Miami canal, &c. and ☞ *granting donations of land to the people who lost their improvements by the cession of LOVELY county.*

He voted several times against the acts for the final adjustment of land claims in Missouri and Arkansas.

In 1824, he voted against the act to improve the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi.

In 1826, he voted against repealing the duty on salt—thus keeping up the price of that indispensable article.

In addition to all this, in 1812-13, he supported Clinton, the peace Candidate, against Madison and the war—thereby joining the Federalists and aiming to cripple the Administration—and in 1814, he deserted, and joined the war party.

He supported Clinton at one time, and then turned traitor to him and supported Tompkins, and then again *pirouetted*, and supported Clinton.

He supported Rufus King for the Senate of the United States—a rank Federalist and enemy to the admission of Missouri—and while *publicly* opposing him, secretly plotted to secure his election, and wrote a pamphlet for that end.

He opposed giving the people the privilege of choosing their electors—when they imporatively demanded it of the Legislature.

He opposed giving the people the election of Governor—a privilege dear to every free man.

He opposed the right of Universal suffrage—the corner stone of our liberties; and denied to the poor white man the right of voting, unless he had a freehold.

He opposed the election of Jackson, and supported Mr. Crawford—being one of the corrupt Congressional Caucus that nominated the latter—and employed his mouth piece, the Albany Argus, to revile the former under the nickname of "*mister* Jackson."

And when he found the Jackson party to be the stronger, he deserted to it; got himself appointed Secretary of State, contrary to Gen. Jackson's private inclination; and immediately proceeded by fawning sycophancy and servility to worm himself into favor.

He has thrust out all Jackson's old and tried friends, and filled the purlieus of the palace with cringing slaves and corrupt hirelings.

He has put the public money under the charge of a man who swore allegiance to the British Government, in the last war, and has been proven *perjured*, before a Committee of Congress.

And, finally, he has ever been opposed to western interests, to southern policy, and to republican principles, as the foregoing facts, and many others, will show.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE HISTORY OF THE CONSTITUTION.

To every American reader, not only to every statesman and politician, but to every freeman capable of richly esteeming the institutions under which we live, no forthcoming work can be of greater interest than the only authentic History of the Constitution of the United States, from the lucid and faithful pen of James Madison, the first (or one of the first) of its great founders and architects. Of the value of such a work no one could be a better judge than Mr. Madison himself, and he has in his Will, providing for its publication, borne the most emphatic testimony on the subject, whilst directing the avails of the publication to be applied to purposes wholly disinterested, humane, and literary. We are indebted to a friend for a copy of so much of the Will of the illustrious deceased (dated April 15, 1835) as relates to this work; in which, as follows, we are sure that our readers will find much to interest them:

"I give all my personal estate of every description, ornamental as well as useful, except as hereinafter otherwise given, to my dear wife; and I also give to her all my manuscript papers, having entire confidence in her discreet and proper use of them, but subject to the qualification in the succeeding clause. Considering the peculiarity and magnitude of the occasion which produced the Convention at Philadelphia in 1787, the characters who composed it, the Constitution which resulted from their deliberations, its effects during a trial of so many years on the people living under it, and the interest it has inspired among the friends of free government, it is not an unreasonable inference that a careful and extended report of the proceedings and discussions of that body, which were with closed doors, by a member who was constant in his attendance, will be particularly gratifying to the People of the United States, and to all who take an interest in the progress of political science and the cause of true liberty. It is my desire that the report as made by me should be published under her authority and direction; and, as the publication may yield a considerable amount beyond the necessary expenses thereof, I give the nett proceeds thereof to my wife, charged with the following Legacies, to be paid out of that fund only," &c. &c.

Query.—The Globe declares that the distribution bill was supported in fraud, and carried by fraud. Pray then, how came the last of all the Romans and Corinthians to sign it?—*N. Y. Adv.*

The Globe is already demanding a repeal of the Distribution bill at the next session of Congress, and calls upon the people to instruct their representatives to that effect. The spoils men are very loth to give up the deposits, by the use of which they could clear three or four millions a year in land speculations and shaving; but they must think the people a real set of leatherheads when they ask them to give back the money for such use. If the K. C. however, succeed in electing Van Buren, they will *then* carry all their other points, repeal the distribution bill, and subject the treasury to their tender mercies.

A correspondent declares that the new romance of Elkswatta was written for the sole purpose of gaining believers in the exploded fiction that Col. Richard M. Johnson killed Tecumseh,—with a view to help his election. The killing of Tecumseh by the hero of the Great ✕ings, we consider a very appropriate incident to introduce into a romance, as it cannot find a place any where else; and if our correspondent's suggestion is true, we must all concede to the author the merit of having discovered a *novel* mode of electioneering.—*Norfolk Herald.*

The Washington Globe says, "Our *daily* paper *sinks us* $50 per day"—which is no less than $18,250 per annum. How is Blair's purse replenished, so as to enable him to sustain this vast loss? When it is recollected that five years ago he went to Washington head over heels in debt, having paid the Bank of the United States only about one cent in the dollar, and we suppose his other creditors in the same proportion, it seems difficult to account for his ability to lose $50 per day on his newspaper, which has been ever since his chief visible means of support. It would be a curious revelation, if Blair could be induced to let the public know the process by which a bankrupt adventurer is enabled to throw away $50 per day, for political objects. It seems paradoxical, but nevertheless it is doubtless true, that from this immense daily loss Blair realizes a much larger nett profit—Political arithmeticians only can tell the *modus operandi.*—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Prentiss, of the Louisville Journal, is a keen one at hitting off the political enemy with his small shot. The following are specimens:—

The editor of the Globe says, in one of his last numbers—"And now we come to the truth." He has been a long while in coming to it.

"The Whigs may trim their sails, tack ship, and manœuvre as much as they please—they will not get to the windward of the administration."

Argus.

We shall certainly insist on getting and keeping to the *windward* of the *next* administration, if Col. Johnson and his family are connected with the concern.

"Mr. Benton, it is said, is dealing largely in the purchase of stocks."—*Eastern paper.*

We should think he would prefer *cravats*. He certainly found that article very convenient at an interesting period of his life.

"We should judge from some of Senator Benton's ravings, that he must be light-headed.

Northampton, Mass., Courier.

We do not know that the Senator is *light headed*, but we believe there is no doubt in the world as to his being *light-fingered.*

Isaac Hill, in his New Hampshire Patriot, calls a Miss Reed, the conductress of a ladies' paper at the east, his "sister of the quill." Isaac's "sisters of the *quill*," are very different creatures from Miss Reed. Flocks of them may occasionally be heard gabbling in the creek.

The editor of the New York Jeffersonian asks whether the Whigs mean to buy him. Certainly, sir. Here's a fourpence—give us the change.

Gen. Scott.—The New York *Courier & Enquirer* states, that, since the reply of the Globe to the remarks of that paper on the recall of Gen. Scott, that officer has demanded a court martial instead of a court of inquiry into his conduct.

THE CREEK WAR.

COLUMBUS, AUG. 9.

Creek War Incidents.—We have none on hand this week. There was a rumor in town on yesterday, that Col. Alford's detachment had taken a slight brush with the Indians in some of the lower counties; but we could not get the proper clue to the report, and consequently will not attempt to enter into detail. Of Gen. Sanford we have no word, but are looking with a deal of interest for news from his expedition. He is undoubtedly on the trail, and something decisive may be expected from his movement.

Herald.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived last evening by the Rail Road, and who lately passed through the Creek nation, that about 3000 Indians, in addition to those already transported, were in readiness to depart on the 20th inst. for their destination west of the Mississippi.

Charleston Mercury.

SEQUEL TO THE *SPLENDID* CREEK CAMPAIGN.

Almost every day is developing new facts, showing the extent to which that campaign has proved abortive. The plan appears to have been laid by the united and profound wisdom of our Georgia Excellency, and his Generals, and that it was executed with all due parade, and pomp, and circumstance of war, no one doubts. The army made its grand movement down the river. A few Indians taking the hint, that they had nothing to do with such a number of men, marched off before them for Florida, at quick time, and no doubt many of them have got there.

The Army crossed the river, and looked to the right and left, and at the Swamps; and the Indians being too wise to come to them to be killed or captured, after gathering up a few stragglers by the friendly Indians, the Generals declared them conquered. The army then moved majestically back in bloodless triumph to Columbus, and was principally disbanded.

Now was the Indian's time—and he showed that he understood the white man's tactics and his own very well. They started at various times in detachments of various numbers, up to 200, and some have left very recently.—Others who have become disheartened in their journey have been seen on the return, almost to the Chattahoochee river. Great numbers of Indians are now scattered through the Swamps of Stewart, Randolph, Lee and Baker Counties, keeping the country in constant alarm—some appearing to be pursuing their way towards Florida—others stationary. There is a considerable number of troops now in search of them; but we have no information of any encounter later than what has been published heretofore; except a small brush by the Pulaski troop in which no execution was done that was known of. The Indians appeared to be short of ammunition, and got out of the way.—*Macon Messenger.*

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, dated

"TALLAHASSEE, (Fla.) August 2.

"A small party of Indians, say 30 or 35, made their appearance on the Ocella, about 41 miles of this place more or less, last week, killed 2 men, took off a Boy about 12 or 14 years old, and burnt a House. It is also said they took off a female, the lady of the house. Capt. Fisher's Company, stationed at Gamble's plantation, went in pursuit of them and succeeded in rescuing the Boy and recovering the spoils. They fled into a neighboring hammock."

Extract of a letter received in this city, dated

"MICANOPY, (E. F.) August 2.

"The troops are now busily engaged in evacuating Fort Drane. They are removing to this post, supposed to be a healthier one. We hear nothing here of a Summer Campaign, and I can't tell in fact whether Gen. Call intends to make one or not. One half of the troops both at Micanopy and Fort Drane are unfit for duty. They are broken down by fever and ague. If nothing can be done this Summer, as I very much fear, I trust in Heaven that we may be more fortunate next winter than the last. If Gen. Jessup takes the field, he will take it with greater advantages than Gen. Scott had—with a better knowledge of the country, obtained during the last campaign, and with troops too whom he can keep all the Fall, Winter and Spring in the field; for I take it for granted that the regulars now in Georgia, and a body of friendly Indians will be sent to Florida in the Fall, and Gen. Jessup will be able to keep them until he finishes the business.

"The militia of our country are brave and admirable men, but in the field they are thinking of their homes, and wives and families, of their crops and country houses, and their notes in banks—a man who has all these things to think of may be very brave, but he is unfitted to be a good soldier.

Coming Out.—The real causes of the difficulties and delays which occurred in the early part of the Florida campaign, appear, by the following letter published in the Times of Thursday, to be coming out at last. The property, the lives, and the honor of hundreds have, it seems, been offered up at the shrine of mercenary speculation. It was important to the value of lots in the new town of St. Joseph's, that the army should be supplied through that place only, and *nineteen days* were therefore consumed in conveying munitions for the force who were waiting for them a distance of *thirty miles.*

Extract of a letter, dated

APALACHICOLA, July 12, 1836.

Nothing new with us except the furious indignation manifested by the officers of the army at the gross imposition practised upon them by the St. Joseph's people, in getting the Government agent at New Orleans to send the supplies for Gen. Scott's army by the way of St. Joseph's

To this circumstance they very properly attribute the tardiness of the movement of the army. It required upwards of ten days to land a schooner's cargo of stores at St Joseph's, and carry it a few miles on their railroad to the steamboat living in Lake Wimico; after which, though the lake is but a few miles long, the steamboat was detained by the shallowness of the water for *nine days longer*, making a sum total of *nineteen days* consumed in transporting a single cargo the distance of about thirty miles! The steamboat was under charter by the Government at $400 per day all this time.

Captain Crossman, the Quarter Master, on arriving at St. Joseph's and discovering the fraud, immediately issued a circular to the Government agents and masters of vessels, directing all Militia stores to be sent in future by way of Apalachicola. He even sent out a boat to ply off the point of St. Joseph to intercept vessels bound for that place, and send them around to Apalachicola. Since these orders, several of the vessels have arrived here, and discharging their cargoes at once into steamboats, the stores have been sent forward to their destination with a detention less than forty-four hours.

TEXAS.

New Orleans, July 29.

The steamer Caspian arrived last night, and brings a contradiction of the report that Gen. Gaines had crossed the Sabine; he was at the encampment on this side the river.

NEW ORLEANS, Agust 4.

Blockade.—By the arrival of the Independence, Commodore Hawkins, from Texas, we learn that the port of Mattamoras is blockaded by Texian vessels of War—Brutus, Terrible, and Invincible. The Texian Army were making preparations to invade it by land.

The Mexican vessel of war, Correo Segundo, sailed from Matamoras, to Vera Cruz, for troops, was lost near Vera Cruz, and all hands perished, except Captain Thompson, and 2 marines. Brig Vencedor, was obliged to put into Vera Cruz, in distress.

A forced loan was collected at Matamoras and the American Consul obliged to contribute—another was threatened when our informant left.

THE MOB SPIRIT.

The St. Louis Republican of the 23d July, furnishes the annexed account of DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS.

"The good order of our town was disturbed on Tuesday night by the riotous proceedings of a few disorderly men, who, about 12 o'clock, proceeded to the office of the *St. Louis Enquirer*, broke open the doors, upset the press, and cast the types into the street. We believe that not more than fifteen or twenty individuals took a part in the mob. About 10 o'clock a drum was beat, and a few men appeared at the call, marched into Water and Main streets, and, without increasing their numbers, did the deed, proceeded to execute their work. One of the Aldermen, Bryan Mullanphy, Esq. attempted to arrest the proceedings; but finding it impracticable, being unassisted by the watch or any of the city officers, he was obliged to desist. We understand, at the time of writing this paragraph, from the Mayor, that he is determined to prosecute the leaders of the mob to the extent of his powers.

Maria Monk's Disclosures have turned out, as we at first suspected, a base imposition from beginning to end. A number of the most respectable gentlemen, of various Christian denominations, who were named for the purpose, have examined the "interior of the nunnery," for the purpose of a faithful inspection of the premises. Among them were the Rev. Mr. Curry, corresponding secretary of the Home Missionary Society; the Rev. G. W. Perkins, Pastor of the American Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Henry Earson, Pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church; Benjamin Holmes, Esq. Cashier of the Montreal Bank, Justice of the Peace; John Ostell, Esq. Architect and Surveyor; and John Jones, Esq., editor of the Ami du Peuple newspaper. These gentlemen, whose veracity and integrity are of course beyond dispute, testify that there is not the slightest resemblance between the interior of the Nunnery, and M's description of it. The public institution that she inhabited there, was the "*Magdalen Asylum*," of Montreal, for penitent prostitutes! A refutation is soon to be published, with a history of the impostor.

N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

LIFE IN MISSISSIPPI.

A letter from a gentleman in Benton, (Miss.) dated July 5th, to his friends in this place, contains the following:—*Alex. Gaz.*

"Our community has been thrown into a state of excitement in the last few days, by several shocking murders. The first was the case of an overseer who killed a negro on the plantation of John B. Pease. Verdict of the inquest 'deliberate and wilful murder.' The person charged was brought to town, examined before a justice, and *admitted to bail* in the sum of $2000! The second was the murder of a Mr. Harris, who was killed by a man named Bird, and his son Wade Bird. A dispute arose about a tuition bill, when the Birds fell on Harris, the old man holding him while the son stabbed him fifteen or twenty times with a dirk, till he fell and expired! Harris fought manfully, having during the scuffle shot the son in the abdomen and wounded him severely in the back, besides stabbing the elder Bird several times. The Birds have been committed to Vicksburg jail. Two or three days after this, Wm. S. Eastwick shot a man in Manchester, named Allen, a mail rider, but was *acquitted* on his examination before a magistrate. Public opinion goes against this decision.

Besides all this, there has lately been some *lynching* of some shop keepers on the road between this and Manchester, for selling whiskey to and harboring negroes. Each of the *lynched* received about one hundred lashes. One of them has taken refuge here but has received notice to quit the state.—Many of our citizens are opposed to this practice, and are resolved to maintain the supremacy of the laws. They have determined, therefore, to resist the illegal attempts of the lynchers.'

Surplus Revenue.—The Governor of Tennessee has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature of that State on the first Monday in October, in order to take the requisite steps to dispose, in the best manner, of the portion of the surplus revenue which will fall to that State on the distribution.—*National Intelligencer.*

MARRIED.

In Wiscasset, JOHN PAINE, Esq. of Thomaston, to Mrs. ANN BRIGHT, of Boston.

The above couple are now more than 70 years of age. Upwards of fifty years ago they were betrothed, but by some fortuitous circumstances their union was prevented. Since that time they have each been married twice, and have never seen each other until the day previous to their wedding. Whether the happy couple pictured to themselves the same youthful persons they were when they last met, we cannot say. If they did, old Time must have somewhat disappointed them. We unite in wishing them years of uninterrupted happiness in the relation which Providence has thus singularly brought about.—*Wiscasset Intelligencer.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1836.

Republican Whig Ticket.

HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*
JOHN TYLER, *for Vice-President.*

☞ As the arrangements for the contemplated improvements in this paper will require a considerable expenditure of money, we hope individuals indebted to us will make it covenient to settle in the course of the present month, about the last of which we expect to leave for New York on this and other business connected with the establishment.

Our Cause Triumphant!

NORTH CAROLINA REDEEMED!

With more pleasure than language can express, do we congratulate our political friends, not only in the State, but throughout the Union, on the glorious result of the late Election. Our candidate for Governor, the patriotic Dudley, is unquestionably elected. His present majority is 2500, and it will be increased probably 4000 votes by the counties which remain to be heard from. This settles the question of the National politics of North Carolina. No local question, (for both were Eastern men,) affected the election; no mere personal popularity, for neither was personally known to any great extent, and both are beloved by those who know them; no extraordinary exertions of the Whigs, for so far as we know, that party, with some few exceptions, have been, as usual, inactive—None of these causes have given us the victory. No; the popularity of Judge White and the odious political character of Mr. Van Buren, and the perfect horror which the honest people of North Carolina entertain of the character of Richard M. Johnson, have given us the victory. We had every thing to contend against. The effort was constantly made to identify Gov. Spaight and Van Buren with Jackson. Gov. Spaight was already in office, which created a strong feeling in his favor. The counties which were most in his favor, voted a week or two in advance of the others, and in some places the people were deceived by assurances from those who knew better, that he was so far ahead in those counties that it was useless to oppose him. Slanders were privately circulated; scurrilous handbills were issued, without a name, and industriously distributed in secret. But all would not do. The Whigs fought the battle manfully and honorably, and they have triumphed. They have reason to rejoice, and they do rejoice. They have reason to hope, that they have not only redeemed their own beloved State, but that the influence of the old, sober, republican State of North Carolina, will be felt in Virginia, in Georgia, in Alabama, in Mississippi, and that it will teach our friends in other States, in Pennsylvania and New York for instance, that the contest with Van Burenism is not to do battle with Jacksonism. The latter was unconquerable, but the former may be easily overthrown. No State has been more decidedly and unchangeably devoted to Gen. Jackson than this; but her gallant people would not brook the attempt to transfer them like a flock of sheep, to one whose feelings and interests are antagonistical, and whose system of politics is odious, to them.

The state of parties in the Legislature will be close, but we expect to have a majority of from 4 to 8 votes. It is admitted that we have a majority in the Senate.

In looking to the particulars of this triumph, we have particular pleasure in referring to our own Congressional District. In Cumberland, instead of a majority of 700, which they had in the last Congressional election, it is now reduced to 300 votes. In Moore, the 416 votes majority are reduced to 163; and in Robeson, 246 majority has dwindled down to 99. Whilst Richmond gives us nearly 10 to 1, Anson 4 to 1, and Montgomery 9 to 1. In the whole District, instead of 480 majority, as last year, we now have 1516. This is truly cheering. It shows a far greater change than we find in any other Congressional District, so far. One more struggle, and we hope to find every county in the District right; and it will go hard if every one does not give the favorite son of North Carolina a majority in November next.

We must not forget our neighboring counties of Bladen, Columbus and Brunswick. It will be seen that they have cast off the yoke. Instead of sending 6 Van Buren and 3 White members to the Legislature, they now send 4, and they are all White.

In Sampson and Duplin, too, our friends have done wonders. In the former, at the Presidential Election of 1832, only 19 votes, and in the latter only 11, were given against Jackson and Van Buren. Now, we have 419 votes in the one, and 216 in the other. Look at Chatham, Wake, and Orange, heretofore considered irredeemably in the possession of the spoils party. They have asserted their freedom. The result in Chatham and Orange, particularly, has astonished even ourselves. But nothing is impossible to those who have a good cause.

In this county, there is another cause of triumph. The leaders of the Van Buren party, particularly the Fayetteville Junto, used every effort to defeat the election of Col. McCormick to the Senate. They brought out, at different times, no less than three candidates to oppose him, and would have brought out a popular ex-member of Congress if he had not considered discretion the better part of valor, and declined. Finally, they run a gentleman of excellent private character, who was beaten nearly **two to one. Col. McCormick,** at all times during the canvass, as we understand, declared his determination to consider the election of Governor as his guide in voting for a Senator. Dudley's election being now certain we, have claimed Col. McCormick, in our recapitulation.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Fayetteville, August 17.

The Board of Health are happy to state, that no case of Small Pox or Varioloid exists or has existed in this town or neighborhood since their report of last week. There now seems to be no probability of a recurrence of the disease.

BENJ. ROBINSON, Pres't.

"Hash them—slash them—
"All to pieces dash them."

The Standard prefixed the above splendid distich to the accounts of the partial successes of *the party* in the Warren and Tarborough Districts. Its poetical taste equals its political character; and both are vastly below par. But the people have taken it at its word, and such a "slashing and slashing" as they have given the "spoils" party, will not be forgotten in a hurry. The Standard of Van Burenism is trailed in the dust, from which it can never be raised.

The Standard also proposes to "let off its big gun," after the ides of August. We have listened for its report in vain, since the returns have come in from the glorious West.

ELECTION RETURNS.

CUMBERLAND, 3 members.—Duncan McCormick, S.; Stephen Hollingsworth and Dillon Jordan, Jr., C. Poll: Senate—Mr. McCormick 518, James McKethan [V. B.] 282. Commons—Hollingsworth [V. B.] 996 Jordan [V B.] 728 Duncan G. Mac Rae [W.] 524. For Governor, Dudley 499, Spaight 800. Sheriff, Alex. Johnson.

RICHMOND, 2 members.—Geo. Thomas and John McAlister, Jr. Poll: Thomas 514, McAlister 471, Sam'l Gibson 162, A. Hunt 146, S. D. Pemberton 33,—all for White. For Governor, Dudley 616, Spaight 63 For Sheriff, Sam'l Terry 377, John C. Knight 310.

ROBESON, 2 members.—Alex Watson and O K Tuton [V B] elected Poll: Watson 528, Tuton 524, A A T Smith [W] 404, A. S. McKay [W] 342. Sheriff, Neill McAlpin. For Governor, Dudley 409, Spaight 507

ROBESON and RICHMOND.—In this Senatorial District, Gen. Alfred Dockery [W.] is elected by a majority of 246 votes over Shadrach Howell [V B.] Dockery 386 in Richmond, 340 in Robeson—726. Howell 52 428 —480.

MOORE, 1 member.—John A. D McNeill.—Poll: McNeill [V B] 488, Josiah Tyson [W] 404 For Governor, Dudley 342, Spaight 505 For Senator, Kelly 543, Allen 56. Sheriff, —— McIntosh.

ANSON, 3 members.—Col Absalom Myers, S without opposition; J A. McRae and —— Grady, C. Poll: McRae 1052, Grady 660, T D Park 569.—all for White. For Governor, Dudley 1017, Spaight 274 Sheriff, G. W. Boggan.

BLADEN, 1 member.—Joseph Gillespie, (W) Poll: Gillespie 283, R. Lyon (V B) 152, Benj Fitzrandolph (V B) 195 For Governor, Spaight received a majority of 27 votes.

BLADEN, COLUMBUS and BRUNSWICK.—From this Senatorial District, Col James Burney is elected by a majority 243 votes over Robert Melvin. Burney Bladen 228, Colum. 249 Bruns. 203—680 Melvin 214, 87. 107—438

BRUNSWICK, 1 member.—Dr Fred'k J Hill, (W) Poll: Hill 317, Jacob Smith 183 For Governor, Dudley 359, Spaight 123 Sheriff, Wm. Hankins Poll: Hankins 201, —— Robeson 187, —— Mintze 101

WAKE, 4 members.—Sam'l Whitaker, S.; W R. Gales, W H. Haywood, Jr. and N. G Rand, C. Poll: Senate—Whitaker (V. B.) 485, C L. Hinton [W.] 434. Commons—Gales [W.] 1070, Haywood [V B] 982, Rand [V. B.] 947. D B Massey [W] 864, A. Rogers [W] 805. Kimbrough Jones [V B.] 689 For Governor, Dudley 864, Spaight 891.

SAMPSON 3 members.—Thomas Bunting, S.; I W. Lane and Dickson Sloan, C.—all for Van Buren. Poll: Senate—Bunting 393, David Underwood 343. Commons—Lane 607, Sloan 567, Burwell Dawson [W.] 453, Smith [W.] 434. Sheriff, Thomson 656. Hargrove 311. For Governor, Dudley 419, Spaight 666.

DUPLIN, 3 members.—John E. Hussey, S. without opposition; O. R. Kenan and —— Jarman, C. —all for Van Buren. Poll: Kenan 636, Jarman 712, Hill [W.] 470. For Governor, Dudley 263, Spaight 754.

CHATHAM, 4 members.—Wm Albright, S.; S McLenahan, J. S. Guthrie and R. C Cotton, C. Poll: Senate—Albright [W.] 550, Wm Foushee [V B] 436 Commons McLenahan [W.] 904, Guthrie [W] 853, Cotton [V. B] 846. Isaac Clegg [W.] 844. Edwards Rives V. B) 713, A. G. Keen (V B.) 628 Sheriff, John Harman.—For Governor Dudley 932, Spaight 627.

We learn that the friends of Mr. Clegg intend contesting the election of Mr. Cotton, on the ground of illegal votes being given to the latter.

ORANGE, 5 members.—Hugh D. Waddell, S., (W.) by 29 votes over Gen Allison (V B)—Wm A Graham, N J King and John Boon, Whigs, and John Stockard, V B. C. Poll: Graham 1358. King 1314, Stockard 1256. Boon 1214, Parker, W 1154, Sims, V B. 1106, Hurdle, V. B. 1106, Jones, V. B. 942. For Governor, Dudley 1237 Spaight 1132

DAVIDSON, 3 members.—J. L. Hargrave, S.; C. Brummel and M. Pinkston, C.—all for White.

CABARRUS, 2 members.—C. Melchor, S.; —— Harris, C —both Whigs. Dudley's majority 200.

RANDOLPH, 3 members.—M. Redding, S., by a majority of 99 votes over Alfred Staley; Michael Cox and Wm. B. Lane, C.—all for White. For Governor, Dudley 1009, Spaight 112.

NORTHAMPTON, 3 members.—John M Moody, S; Herod Faison and R B Gary, C.—all for White For Governor, Dudley 592, Spaight 241.

HALIFAX, 4 members.—Col. Andrew Joyner, S.; Sterling H. Gee, B F Moore and Isham Mathews, C. Poll: Senate—Joyner 295, Thomas R. Neville 154. Commons—Gee [W.] 587, Moore [W.] 575, Matthews [W] 538, Major Wilcox, [V. B] 510, W. M West [V. B] 479, W. W Daniel [V B] 405. For Governor, Dudley 565, Spaight 465

MECKLENBURG, 4 members.—Stephen Fox, S.; J. A Dunn, J. Hutchison and G. Caldwell, C.—all for Van Buren. Poll: Senate—Fox 659, W J Alexander [W.] 561. Commons—Dunn 1198, Hutchison 1177, Caldwell 1191, W. Morrison [W.] 889, W. A. Ardrey [W] 861, S. Reid [W.] 857. For Governor, Dudley 869, Spaight 1095.

HERTFORD.—Kenneth Raynor, [W.] has beaten John H. Wheeler, [V. B.]

PERSON, 3 members.—John Barnett [W.] S.; by 6 votes over J. W. Williams [V. B.;] Moses Chambers and J. M. Williamson [V. B.] C. Poll: Chambers 452, Williamson 421, E. J. Read [W.] 334, R. S. Jones [V. B.] 356. For Governor, Dudley 230, Spaight 498. Sheriff, Hardy Walters.

BERTIE, 3 members.—A. W. Mebane, [V. B.] S., by 67 votes over —— Cherry, [W;] John Lee and T. H. Speller [V. B.] C.—no change since last year. Poll: Lee 557, Speller 541, Thompson [W.] 414. For Governor, Dudley 336, Spaight 489.

CAMDEN, 1 member.—David Pritchard [W.] For Governor, Dudley, 400, Spaight 12.

CAMDEN and CURRITUCK.—From this Senatorial District, D. Lindsay [V.B.] is undoubtedly elected

CRAVEN, 3 members.—J. M. Bryan, S.; Abner Hartley and Abner Neale, C.—all for Van Buren. Sheriff, John B. Dawson. For Governor, Dudley 267, Spaight 669.

GREENE and LENOIR.—In this Senatorial District, William D. Mosely [V. B.] is elected.

CARTERET, 1 member.—Thos. Marshall [V. B.] For Governor, majority for Dudley 141

GREENE, 1 member.—Thos Hooker [V. B.]—For Governor, Spaight 150 majority.

ROWAN, 4 members.—Senate, Thomas G. Polk, (Whig) without opposition. Commons, Charles Fisher, John Clement, W. D Crawford, all Whigs. *State of the Poll*—Clement 1360; Fisher 1188; Crawford 903; Kilpatrick 896. For Governor, Dudley 1642, Spaight 117. Dudley's majority 1525 Fielding Slater is re-elected Sheriff by about 550 over W. Hawkins.

Thus it appears that Rowan has come up to what was expected of her. Ninety-five of Spaight's votes were given in Salisbury, and were mostly procured by the untiring exertions of one popular man, who on other occasions has always exercised a most powerful influence in the election at that place: in the present instance, he had an uphill course—but for him forty votes would have been Spaight's portion in Rowan.

Salisbury Watchman.

Lincoln is said to have elected the whole Van Buren Ticket.

A letter from a gentleman in Chatham, to the Editor, says, "below I send you a statement of the Chatham Election There was much exertion made on both sides, but the County has turned a complete somerset within eighteen months. One instance of an old and highly respectable resident of the County, who had been confined to his own premises from a pretty severe indisposition for six months, made a struggle, and mounted his horse, rode seven miles for the express purpose of aiding the *White* cause throughout."

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES	Whigs.	V Buren.	Dudley.	Spaight
Franklin	"	3	308	564
Edgecomb	"	3	71	1191
Nash	"	2	102	679
Granville	4	"	977	391
Pitt	1	2	483	511
Washington	2	"	377	34
Warren	"	3	92	673
Johnston	"	3	364	672
Wayne	"	3	180	716
Hyde	1	"	460	157
Beaufort	3	"	755	236
Tyrrell	1	"		
Columbus	1	"	210	185
Anson	3	"	1017	274
Bertie	"	3	336	489
Bladen	2	"		m. 27
Brunswick	1	"	359	123
Caswell	"	3	115	1056
Camden	1	"	400	12
Cumberland	1	2	500	800
Carteret	"	1	111m.	
Chatham	3	1	932	627
Craven	"	3	267	669
Cabarrus	2	"	200m.	
Davidson	3	"	1287	69
Duplin	"	3	263	754
Greene	"	1		150m.
Guilford	3	1	870m	
Halifax	4	"	565	465
Hertford	1	"		
Jones	1	"	228	120
Lenoir	"	2	192	389
Lincoln	"	5		
Mecklenb'rg	"	4	869	1095
Moore	1	1	342	505
Montgomery	2	"	875	93
N Hanover	"	3	224	730
Northampton	3	"	592	241
Orange	4	1	1237	1132
Onslow	"	2		266m.
Person	1	2	230	498
Robeson	"	2	408	507
Rowan	4	"	1642	117
Randolph	3	"	1009	112
Richmond	3	"	616	63
Sampson	"	3	419	666
Wake	1	3	864	891
	60	65	21,358	18,949

The Rail Road.—We have great pleasure in transferring to our columns two articles from the Salisbury Watchman and Charlotte Journal, directly advocating the location of the road from Salisbury to this place. They will be found on the preceding page.

The Surplus Fund.—The Salisbury Watchman closes a few remarks on the proper disposition to be made of North Carolina's portion of the Surplus, with the following proposition, which we entirely approve of, as far as it goes. But we are in favor of a portion of the fund being appropriated to the support of common schools, believing that it is equally the interest of the State, and the wish of the people that it should be divided between the two objects.

FROM THE WATCHMAN.

"How shall this fund be applied without awakening jealousy, distrust and heart-burning? How, without combinations and log rolling? There is but one safe way, and that is to adopt a resolution at once, that *Whenever a chartered company for internal improvement shall subscribe and secure three fifths of its capital stock that the State shall stand pledged as a subscriber to the other two fifths.* We have had many conversations lately with highly intelligent men in various parts of the State on this subject, and we have not found the slightest shadow of difference in opinion on this subject. All seem fully sensible that unless some preliminary system of this kind be fixed on, this fund will prove the *apple of discord.*"

Our readers will recollect the charge which the North Carolina Journal lately made against Mr. Davis, the Postmaster at St. Paul's, Robeson County, of endeavoring to induce a person in his neighborhood to take the Observer in preference to the Journal, by an offer to let him have the former free of postage, accompanied by the insinuation that it was intended to cheat the government out of the postage. The charge was made in the Journal of the 21st July, and on the 11th inst. the following recantation appeared:

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA JOURNAL.

A few weeks ago, we stated on the authority of an individual from Robeson county, that the Postmaster at St. Paul's, in that county, had offered to procure for him the Observer, free of postage, if he would subscribe for it. This, Mr. Davis the Postmaster, denied. We wrote to our informant stating the Postmaster's denial, and he has failed to make good his charge. In justice to the Postmaster who was assailed, we take back all that we have said, calculated to prejudice him before the public, and would take this occasion to warn our informant against the utterance of that which he knows to be unfounded.

It unfortunately happened that the contradiction did not appear until it was too late to counteract the effect upon the elections in Robeson, though we are informed that the proof was in the hands of the Editors ten days before.

We understand that the name of the individual who attempted this shameful imposition upon the public, to the injury of the postmaster, is Archibald Matthews. The Journal having failed to hold his name up to the contempt it has merited, we supply the omission. If every propagator of slanders to the injury of his neighbor, or to affect a political canvass, were exposed, a little more caution would be used, and some persons, who now stand fair before the public whilst their conduct remains unexposed, would feel rather cheap.

As for Mr. Matthews, we should regret to have such a subscriber, upon any terms, and beg Mr. Davis to be kind enough, if any such person should apply to get the Observer, rather to pay him to be off than bribe him to subscribe.

INDIANA ELECTION.

The election in Indiana took place on Monday the 1st inst. The Madison Banner of the 3d inst. says, it passed off in that region with less excitement than has been witnessed perhaps for many years.

The Louisville Journal of the 4th says, the accounts from two or three of the nearest counties of Indiana, "are of the most cheering character." In Floyd county the Whig ticket for the Legislature had succeeded by a large majority: and Clark county, which heretofore always gave a majority of 400 for the administration, has now elected two Whig Representatives.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.—We have the pleasure of stating that about thirty miles of the Road is located, and 3 of them under contract.—*Raleigh Register.*

The papers told us a few days ago that the entire cabinet had cleared out from Washington, and that the Government had devolved upon Messrs. Kendall and Blair. The former having since gone abroad for the benefit of his health, the Government now rests on the shoulders of the Atlas of the Globe! We begin to think the revilers of John Quincy Adams's Administration were right in much that they said against it; for instance, that Administration was certainly a fool to the present one in all those practices for which it was most reviled and slandered by its enemies.

Norfolk Herald.

What Next!!—It is stated on unquestionable authority, that a letter was found among the papers of the late Hutchins G. Burton, Ex-Governor of North Carolina, from a person high in authority, stating that Texas would certainly be annexed to the United States, and at the same time offering to make him (Burton) Governor of said Territory.—If the statement be true, and we do not doubt it, what a state of things does it disclose!! The highest officer of the Government engaged in buying up partisans by promises of office in a Territory, yet under the jurisdiction of a foreign, and friendly power!!! We forbear further comment upon a transaction so startling.

Danville Reporter.

POSTSCRIPT.

Graham Elected!—We learn by a passenger in the Western Stage, just arrived from Rutherfordton, that Graham has a majority in 3 counties of about 1700 votes, and that it was given up that he would be elected by at least 1100 majority.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

HAMPTONVILLE, Surry County, Aug. 11.

Dear Sir: The election is just closed at this place, and I hasten to give you the result. So far you will see it is flattering to the White cause.

Senate—Franklin, (Whig)		179
	Dobson, (Van Buren)	126
Commons—Boyden, (Whig)		328
	Clingman, do	313
	Fleming, do	265
	Courts, (Van Buren)	181
	Roberts, do	174
	Caloway, do	215
	Peoples, do	11
Governor—Dudley (Whig)		319
	Spaight, (Van Buren)	151
For Sheriff—Hampton, (Whig)		365
	Zachary (Van Buren)	123

I furnish this list that the world may know that should the "Van" principles prevail in this County, (which I do not believe) who are to blame. It will be a hard fought battle, but I think we will carry half if not the whole ticket; and as to Governor, I think we will carry our candidate, although this County has been largely calculated on for Spaight.

BURKE.—For Congress, Graham 1063. Newland 708 Senate, Ballew (W.) 595, Baker 354. Commons, Irwin, Miller and Perkins elected. All for White.

NEW HANOVER, 3 members.—L. H. Marsteller, S.; John R. Walker and Charles Henry, C.—all for Van Buren.

STOKES, 4 members.—M. R. Moore [W.] S.; Matthews and Covington [W.] and Critz [V. B.] C.

MARTIN, 2 members.—Jesse Cooper, S.; Raleigh Roebuck, C.—both for Van Buren.

CASWELL, 3 members.—J. Kerr, S.; L. A. Gwyn and W. B. Lea, C.—all for Van Buren.

GUILFORD, 4 members.—James Morehead, S., without opposition; Lindsey & Adams, all Whigs, and Simpson, V. B., Commons.

YANCY, Senate, Ballew 35, Baker 470. Baker V. Buren, elected in the District by a majority of 194. Byrd, V. Buren, elected to the Commons.

BUNCOMBE.—It is said that the White Ticket for Commoners is elected.

The Legislature stands 69 V. Buren, 68 Whig, and 13 counties to be heard from.

For Governor the following are the only returns received this morning:

	Dudley.	*Spaight.*
Martin, maj.		260
Stokes, maj.	26	
Yancy,	110	536
Burke,	1102	516

KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Advertiser, the leading Van paper in that State, admits the election of the Whig Governor by a majority of *twenty thousand* votes. This settles Van's and Johnson's prospects in that State.

DIED,

On the 12th inst., in this town, WILLIAM PETER BALLARD, aged seven years; only son of the late William W. Ballard.

In Duplin County, on the 29th ultimo, in the 89th year of his age, Mr. HENRY HOUSTON, a soldier of the revolution.

On the 25th ultimo, in the 53d year of her age, Mrs. NANCY R. ROBARDS, consort of Colonel Wm. Robards, of Granville county.

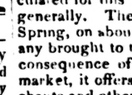
In Tennessee, on the 6th July, BRANTON FIELDS, Esq formerly of Chatham county, N.C

At La Grange, Tennessee, on the 21st ultimo BOLLING DUNN, Esq., late of Wake County.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—AUGUST 16.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Molasses,	45 a 50
Ditto, apple,	40 a 42	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	12½ a 13	Sugar, brown,	10½ a 12½
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12½ a 14½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	14½ a 15½	Salt,	60 a 80
Corn,	65 a 70	Tobacco, leaf,	6 a 7
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	28 a 30
Flaxseed,	1 25	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$7 a 7½	Wheat,	1 25
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	37½ a 40
Iron,	5 a 6	Wool,	16 a 17½

Cotton in the Seed.



THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2:f

TO PRINTERS.

THE proprietor of the Repository, at Chapel Hill, N. C. is in want of two additional hands, who can work at press and case, to whom he offers 30 cents per 1000 m's, and the same per token. The situation of Chapel Hill is pleasant and healthy; and expenses of living moderate.

43d Anniversary.

THE Officers and Members of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company are hereby ordered to appear at the usual Parade Ground, on Tuesday next, 23d inst., at 8½ o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of celebrating their 43d Anniversary.

By order of the Major Commandant.

S. W. MURLEY, *O. S.*

Fayetteville, August 17, 1836.

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

20 Hhds Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 tierces loaf ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
30 hhds prime MOLASSES,
15 barrels ditto.

Just received and for sale by

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

August 17, 1836. 2 tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber, as Administrator of the Estate of Susan J. Curtis, dec'd, will expose to Public Sale, on Monday of September Term of Cumberland County Court, the undivided fourth part of Negro Girl Hannah and Child.

Terms, six months

OLIVER K TUTON, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, August 17, 1836 2tf.

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber, wishing to change his business during the Fall and Winter Season, in this place, would call the attention of Country Merchants and the community generally, to his assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Hats, Shoes and Saddlery,

Which he is now offering at REDUCED PRICES. The assortment is general and will be found to contain many very desirable Goods, calculated for this market as well as the Country generally. The Stock was laid in late in the Spring, on about as good terms in New York as any brought to this market to the size of it. In consequence of some advance in the New York market, it offers an inducement to Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase a Fall Supply.

JAMES MAHONEY

South West Corner of Market Square,

August 18, 1836. 2tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of G. & L. Hurlbutt, are requested to call and make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

G. & L. HURLBUTT.

August 17. 2-3t

NOTICE.

THE acting Magistrates of Cumberland County, are hereby notified to attend at the Court House, in the town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 7th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, (M) for the purpose of taking the Sheriff's bonds, and transacting other public business

BENJ. ROBINSON, Chairman.

August 13, 1836 2:4t.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax Castor Oil, Varnish, &c.

T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

LINE OF PACKETS TO FAYETTEVILLE.

THE schooners Caroline and Caleb Nichols, steamer Wilmington, and tow boats, will take measurement Goods at N. York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified, except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the steamer and tow boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants. Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville.

All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGAL, Proprietor,
WILLKINGS & BELDEN, Agents,
at Fayetteville.

August 18. 2tf.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 16th inst., a negro Girl named JULIA, who says she belongs to a man named McLeod, whose Christian name she does not know, being apparently an ideot. It is believed that he lives on the road between this and Cheraw. She is about 15 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

NEILL JOHNSON, Jailer.

Fayetteville Aug. 17, 1836. 2tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving per schooners Repeater and Vindicator, the following, which are offered cheap:—

52 Hhds. best Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Copperas,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
104 cases fashionable Hats,
461 fashionable Bonnets,
68 pieces Cloths, various colours,
15 pieces fashionable plain Ribbed and Plaid Cassimere,
100 pieces Merino Circassians,
24 pieces Merino Cloths,
546 pieces fancy Prints,
123 pieces Dundee Sheeting,
White, red, and green Flannel,
Men's and women's Shoes,
Bed Ticks, Shirtings, &c. &c.—
Men's and women's Saddles,

Also, many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JOHN McARN.

July 6th, 1836. 96 *tf.*

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware, a good assortment,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835. 56tf

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE

DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large and general assortment, among which are—
Extra superfine blue, black, green, olive, claret and Oxford mixed CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, blue, black, drab and Oxford mixed,
Superfine Sattinetts, blue, black and drab,
Crape Camlet, French Drills, plain and twilled, some of very superior quality,
120 pieces French printed Muslins, some of the newest Paris fashions,
Gingham and Calico, well assorted,
Swiss Muslins, figured and plain,
Cross barred and striped Muslin,
Jaconet and mull mull Muslin,
149 dozen Ladies' dress Hd'kffs and Shawls, some of the newest style and beautiful Goods,
4-4 and 5-4 Bobinet Lace, figured and plain,
Thread and Bobinet Lace, well assorted,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
2000 lbs. Spun Cotton, of the Petersburg Factory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs,
3-4 and 4-4 bleached and unbleached Domestics,
With many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which are offered at the lowest market price.

JEREMIAH KYLE.

April 5, 1836. 83tf.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

RANAWAY.

MY Negro fellow known by the name of BURWELL DUNSON, absconded from me on Sunday last the 17th inst. I will give Twenty Dollars Reward for the delivery of said negro to me in Wilmington or in any jail in the State. All persons are cautioned against harboring him under the penalty of the law. He is about six feet high, dark complection, and has a large scar on his left arm under his clothes near the shoulder. He is about 32 years of age, has an impediment in his speech, and swings in walking. He will no doubt attempt to pass for a free man. He had on when he left a dark mixt Coatee with steel buttons, blue Pantaloons and white Hat. He has with him a drab colored Frock Coat which he frequently wears. Said negro was raised in the neighborhood of Raleigh, N. C.

ROBT. SIMPSON.

Wilmington, July 19, 1836 99tf

"WE Feed the Hungry."

JUST RECEIVED per STEAMER CLARENDON,

150 Bbls. Prime Beef,
75 do. Mess do.

All New York City Inspection. For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & Co.

March 21. 81-*tf.*

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Lime.

JUST RECEIVED per Steamer Clarendon,
200 casks Thomastown LIME, and for sale by

P. I. TILLINGHAST.

June 29, 1836. 95tf

Wanted,

A CARRIAGE MAKER, who can come well recommended. To such an one, constant employment, and liberal wages will be given by a person in the country. Apply at this office.

July 20, 1836. 98 6w.

Notice.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ a Lady, as a private Instructress, capable of Teaching English Grammar, Geography, History, Painting, Needle Work, Music, Botany, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. For such a person a salary of $400 and Board will be allowed. Applications to be made by the 1st day of September, accompanied by proper testimonials of competency, &c.

W. F. LEAK.

Richmond Court House, July 7. 97-tIS.

Eye Water.

DR. ADAMS'S Eye Water, for the cure of sore, weak, or inflamed Eyes, which has been in use in this country for 10 years, and in England for 20 years past, is for sale by the Subscriber. It is highly recommended. Price 25 cts.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, July 19.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

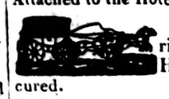
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

A HEAVY STOCK
OF
NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real tick,)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St. Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12.

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,

FUR AND WOOL HATS,
Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.
200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,
Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 48 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

PAINTS and DYE STUFFS,

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c. &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O

Brick Row, Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835 54*tf.*

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1836.

Henry C. Toler, vs. G. J. Streety. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT. No Goods or Chattels to be found, summoned A. Matthews and A. W. Carpenter as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, G. J. Streety, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer* for three months, that unless the said G. J. Streety be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for our said County, at the Court House, in the Town of Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, judgment final will be awarded.

Witness, Archibald M. Lean, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1836, and 60th year of American Independence.

[93] ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr., *Clerk.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 × 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

January 6, 1836.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality,—not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS SANDFORD & CO

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT MEDACINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment, wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatuiency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth, great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chillness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills need but a trial to recommend them. They are purely vegetable and well calculated for the removal of all Bilious Complaints.

They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the *"Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ,"* for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects: they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and exhalent functions, thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞ These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

January 1, 1836. 71-1yr

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

I. EMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale.

Fever and Ague.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHILE I feel it my duty, I feel it also a pleasure, to acquaint those who are suffering under the Fever and Ague, of the striking cure effected on me by the use of Rowand's Tonic Mixture. I was first attacked with this complaint in August last, and though I tried nearly all the remedies that were recommended by my friends and neighbours, still the fits would return every third day. I then applied to an eminent Physician, whose skill was baffled; which rendered me hopeless in attempting any further efforts, as I was then reduced to a skeleton, and all had failed. Being informed by one of my neighbors of the wonderful effect Rowand's Tonic Mixture had on him, who was labouring under the same disease, I was induced to make another effort, and procured a bottle of said Mixture as soon as possible, and commenced taking according to the prescriptions. Though my case was obstinate, I found my agues checked before I had taken half the bottle, and myself fast recovering; and by taking the bottle, I was perfectly restored. Therefore, being fully convinced of its efficiency, I earnestly recommend it to all those suffering with that loathsome disease.

The Medicine can be obtained at all the principal towns in the United States, from the Agents for the inventor.

JAMES SMITH.

Whiteville, (N. C.) March 22, 1836.

The above Medicine is for sale, price $1, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 4 83.

GREAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN

DAILY MAIL ROUTE.

Office of the Petersburg Rail Road Company. February 28, 1836.

THE Petersburg Rail Road Company inform the public, that their Road, extending from Petersburg, Va., to Blakely, North Carolina, on the Roanoke, a distance of 60 miles, and constituting a part of the GREAT DAILY MAIL ROUTE North and South, is now amply provided with superior Locomotives and Cars, to accommodate all the travel that may offer. The Cars leave each end of the Road daily, on the arrival of the respective Mails. Travellers with their own equipages, can have their horses and carriages transported on this Road, with perfect safety and convenience; and thus, perform in 5 or 6 hours—while resting their horses, a journey which would otherwise require two days to accomplish.

The Blakely Hotel at the Southern termination of the Rail Road, has been rebuilt of brick on an enlarged scale, and no pains will be spared to render its accommodations such as will give satisfaction to passengers and travellers generally.

Besides the daily line of Mail Coaches from Blakely for the South, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c., there is A LINE VIA TARBOROUGH three times a week, connected with the Mail Line at Fayetteville, and also a line from the Rail Road at BELFIELD TO CLARKSVILLE, MILTON and DANVILLE.

Another tri-weekly Line from Blakely, passes through WARRENTON, OXFORD, &c., and connects with a line to SALISBURY, N. C.

In the course of the present season, a branch will be opened from the Petersburg Rail Road at Belfield, to Wilkins' Ferry at GASTON, ON THE ROANOKE, from whence a Rail Road to cross the river by a bridge, is now about to be constructed to Raleigh.

The Rail Road from Baltimore to Washington is now in operation, thence to Potomac landing, the line is continued by Steamboats; thence via Fredericksburg to Richmond, a considerable portion of the Rail Road is finished—and the remainder is in a rapid course to completion. The line continues from Richmond to Petersburg, by a turnpike road—and thence by the Petersburg Rail Road to Blakely, as before mentioned, is the *main* and *only* DAILY MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS. [81 4m.)

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

Cotton Gins.

I HAVE established my Gin Factory at Fayetteville, N. C. under the superintendence of Mr J. M. Jarrott, lately from Columbia, S. C. who has been in the employ of the most approved workmen of that State. I shall feel thankful for encouragement, and will sell at reduced prices, credit of six months, or 10 per cent. per annum discount for cash. Gins warranted to perform well. Any information wanting, can be had of the Merchants of Fayetteville, as I am well known to most of them. Those who may wish to purchase would do well to order in time, as it sometimes happens that the demand cannot be supplied. Communications to me at Leesville, Robeson County, N. C. or J. M. Jarrott, Fayetteville, will meet with prompt attention.

J. W. POWELL.

April 7. 1836. 83 6m

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS & HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,
Foot of Hay Mount,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NEW AND DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their SPRING SUPPLIES, which comprise a larger and more general assortment than ever before offered in this market, and which will in part consist of the following articles, viz:

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy and Staple British, French, India and Domestic GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlery Hardware, (general assortment,)
Men's and Boys' black and drab Silk, Fur and Wool Hats,
Fine and coarse Palm Leaf Hats,
Men's and Boys' Shoes and Brogans,
Women's and Misses' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Saddles and Bridles of all descriptions,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
French Baskets,
Cut back and Gig Saddle Trees,
Worsted, Cotton, Bridle and Rein Webbings,
Straining Webb,
Hatters' Trimmings,
Dutch Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3 to 12,
Morocco and Hog Skins,
King's Cast Steel Axes, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which makes their assortment as general as is required for the Country Trade, and much more general than can be found in any one House in the place. Their present Stock has been laid in on the most advantageous terms, and is offered at WHOLESALE exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 28, 1836. 85-tf

New Books.

THE Subscriber has received a large assortment of New and Standard Books; being far too numerous to particularise. Among them are the following:

Law.—Chitty's Practice; Tomlin's Law Dictionary, both new works; Wheaton's Selwyn; Starkie on Evidence; Thomas's Coke; Chitty's Blackstone; Chitty's Criminal Law; Chitty on Bills; Saunders' Reports; Norris's Peake; Hughes's Equity Draftsman; Maddock's Chancery; Johnston's Digest; Hawks' Digest; Comyn on Contracts; Clerk's Assistant; Form Book; Lawyer's Common Place Book.

Medicine.—Dunglisson's Dictionary; Coxe's and U. S. Dispensatory; Eberle's Works; Dewees on Children; Gooch's Midwifery; Mackintosh's Practice; Cooper's Surgery; Broussais' Pathology; Pharmacopia; Formulary; Horner's Anatomy; Hall on Blood; Bell on Teeth; Abercrombie on the Brain; Do. on Stomach, &c. &c.

Miscellaneous.—Penny Magazine; Marryatt's Complete Works; Marryatt's Pirate, &c. (cheap;) Bulwer's Rienzi, (do.;) Paris, by Mrs. Trollope; Paulding's Life of Washington; Holland's Life of Van Buren; Joseph Andrews; Humphrey Clincker; Roderick Random; Parley's Magazine; McKenzie's 5000 Receipts; Mason's Farrier, &c. &c.

Religious.—Scott's, Henry's and Clark's Commentaries; a great variety of large and small Bibles; Chalmer's Works; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Brown's, Watson's and Malcom's do; Cruden's Concordance; Confession of Faith; Burder's Village Sermons; Religious Souvenir; &c.

Together with a large stock of School Books, Stationary, &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 26, 1836.

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
5 Bbls. Loaf do.
25 Bags green Rio Coffee.
25 do. do. Laguyra do in bags of 100 lbs.
10 Hhds. prime Molasses.

Just received and for sale by

April 13. JOHN MUNN.

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,
GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,
OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H. Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W. Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835. 54tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will oe paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

For Sale.

A First rate new SULKEY and HARNESS; also a first rate harness HORSE. The Sulkey has a patent turned axle and Elliptic Springs;—has made one trip to the interior in which it was used about four weeks. Apply to

C. J ORRELL.

Brick Row, Foot of Haymount.

June 29, 1836. 95-tf

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons &
GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather, Mill and × cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs,* &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836 86-tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Drug and Medicine STORE.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

I am now receiving,

BY Steamer Henrietta, my Spring and Summer supplies of GOODS, consisting in part of the following:—

100 bags superior Rio Coffee, (high scented,)
20 hhds. do New Crop Molasses,
10 do do Sugar,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, assorted,
500 lbs Bar Lead,
50 pair bright Trace Chains,
Loaf Sugar, Tea, Rice, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold *low* for *Cash* or on time to *punctual* customers, who are invited to call or send their orders.

C. J. ORRELL.

Brick Row, foot of Hay Mount.

April 26, 1836. 86tf

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 ceroon Spanish Indigo,

Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm C. Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEETE & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59-tf.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 25 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

Molasses.

47 Hhds. New Crop Cuba MOLASSES. For Sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN

March 23, 1836.